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FEB 12 2007

In the Claims:

1 1. [Original] A hard imaging method comprising:
2 providing image data corresponding to a hard image to be formed;
3 generating light responsive to the image data;
4 scanning the light to form a latent image corresponding to the hard image
5 to be formed;
6 accessing correction data corresponding to scanning errors of a scan lens
7 intermediate a rotating reflection device and a photoconductor; and
8 modifying the image data using the correction data before the generating,
9 the modifying comprising modifying to reduce the introduction of image errors
10 resulting from the scanning using the scan lens.

1 2. [Original] The method of claim 1 further comprising rasterizing the
2 image data from an initial format to raster image data, and wherein the
3 modifying comprises modifying during the rasterizing.

1 3. [Original] The method of claim 1 wherein the scanning comprises
2 scanning using an optical scanning system having the scanning errors
3 comprising geometric distortion of the scan lens, and the accessing comprises
4 accessing the correction data corresponding to the geometric distortion.

1 4. [Original] The method of claim 3 wherein the accessing comprises
2 accessing the correction data configured to reduce the image errors resulting
3 from the geometric distortion.

1 5. [Original] The method of claim 1 wherein scanning comprises
2 scanning to form the latent image upon the photoconductor.

1 6. [Original] The method of claim 1 wherein the modifying comprises
2 modifying using a raster image processor.

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1 7. [Original] The method of claim 1 wherein the modifying comprises
2 modifying the timing of the outputting of the image data to a light source
3 configured to generate the light.

Claims 8-12 [Cancelled].

1 13. [Original] A hard imaging device comprising:
2 an interface configured to access image data corresponding to images to
3 be formed using a hard imaging device; and
4 processing circuitry coupled with the interface and configured to access
5 the image data, to access correction data corresponding to scanning error of an
6 optical scanning system of the hard imaging device, to modify the image data
7 according to the correction data to reduce image errors introduced during optical
8 scanning of the image data using the optical scanning system.

1 14. [Original] The device of claim 13 wherein the processing circuitry
2 operates as a raster image processor to modify the image data.

1 15. [Original] The device of claim 13 wherein the processing circuitry
2 comprises raster image processing circuitry configured to convert the image data
3 from an initial format to a raster format.

1 16. [Original] The device of claim 13 wherein the processing circuitry
2 is configured to modify the image data using the correction data corresponding
3 to a geometric distortion of a scan lens of the optical scanning system of the
4 hard imaging device.

1 17. [Original] The device of claim 16 wherein the processing circuitry
2 is configured to modify the image data using the correction data comprising an
3 inverse representation of the geometric distortion.

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1 18. [Original] A hard imaging device comprising:
2 an optical scanning system configured to access image data to be used to
3 form a hard image, to generate light corresponding to the image data, and to
4 direct the generated light indicative of the image data to a photoconductor,
5 wherein the optical scanning system produces images upon the photoconductor
6 which differ from images of the generated light, the difference resulting from
7 scanning errors in the optical scanning system; and
8 processing circuitry configured to modify the image data prior to
9 application of the image data to the optical scanning system, wherein the
10 modification of the image data comprises modifying the image data to control
11 the generation of light within the optical scanning system in a manner to reduce
12 the presence of image errors in a resultant image formed on the photoconductor
13 and caused by the scanning errors of the optical scanning system.

1 19. [Original] The device of claim 18 wherein the processing circuitry
2 is configured to modify the image data using correction data, and the correction
3 data corresponds to the scanning errors comprising a geometric distortion of the
4 optical scanning system.

1 20. [Original] The device of claim 19 wherein the correction data is
2 configured to cause modification of the image data according to an inverse
3 representation of the geometric distortion.

1 21. [Original] The device of claim 18 wherein the processing circuitry
2 operates as a raster image processor to modify the image data.

1 22. [Original] The device of claim 18 wherein the processing circuitry
2 comprises raster image processing circuitry configured to convert the image data
3 from an initial format to a raster format.

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1 23. [Original] The device of claim 18 wherein the optical scanning
2 system comprises a system of the hard imaging device comprising an
3 electrophotographic printer.

Claims 24-26 [Cancelled].

1 27. [Original] An article of manufacture comprising:
2 processor-usable media comprising programming configured to cause
3 processing circuitry of a hard imaging device to:
4 access image data corresponding to an initial image to be hard
5 imaged using the hard imaging device;
6 access correction data corresponding to image errors introduced by
7 an optical scanning system of the hard imaging device and configured to emit
8 light during hard imaging operations;
9 modify the image data responsive to the correction data to improve
10 the accuracy of a hard image formed by the optical scanning system responsive
11 to the image data and with respect to the initial image; and
12 output the modified image data to the optical scanning system of
13 the hard imaging device.

1 28. [Original] The article of claim 27 wherein the programming causes
2 the processing circuitry to access the correction data comprising correction data
3 configured to reduce the image errors introduced by the optical scanning
4 system.

1 29. [Original] The article of claim 27 wherein the programming causes
2 the processing circuitry to access the correction data comprising correction data
3 comprising an inverse representation of a geometric distortion of the optical
4 scanning system.

1 30. [Original] The article of claim 27 wherein the programming causes
2 the processing circuitry to operate as a raster image processor to modify the
3 image data.

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